

## DON'T WANT IT.

**Augusta Opposes a Dispensary at North Augusta**

## THE CITY IS AROUSED

And Will Endeavor to Restrain Her Citizens from Buying Liquor on This Side of the Savannah River. Censures the Aiken County Dispensary Authorities for Opening Dispensary There.

The order of the Aiken county dispensary board establishing a dispensary at North Augusta has apparently stirred up the neighbors just over the line in Georgia as they have not been stirred for a long time. The effort of the city council of North Augusta to block the purpose of the dispensary board having failed, the city of Augusta has now taken up the fight, and there is promise of some warm scuffling.

The state prohibition law goes into effect in Georgia the first day of January and Augusta people figure that if a dispensary is established at North Augusta it will receive a large patronage from Augusta people, and this they do not take kindly to in the least. They do not care to see money poured out of the pockets of the Georgia folks into the treasury of the Aiken county dispensary board.

The following from the Augusta Chronicle shows that very unusual steps may be taken to prevent a heavy Georgia patronage being given the North Augusta dispensary:

"The city of Augusta has gone after the South Carolina dispensary good and strong. By a resolution adopted in council, presented by Mr. Bothwell and seconded by Mr. Blackshear, if the North Augusta dispensary is continued in operation the members of council will be used to curtail the trade which it has been alleged the dispensary is seeking after the 1st day of January: that of the city of Augusta.

"The feature of the fight to be made is the fact that if their purpose is successful Augusta will revive a custom which has long since died out, that of charging a toll for the use of a highway.

"The subject of Mr. Bothwell's resolution, offered verbally by unanimity, was that the city attorney be instructed to examine into the contract between the City of Augusta and the North Augusta Land and Investment company, by which the North Augusta bridge was presented to the city, and ascertain just what the rights of Augusta are in the premises; if the city has the right to charge a toll for the use of the bridge; and under what conditions the toll may be charged.

"Mr. Bothwell stated that the object of the resolution was to guard Augusta against the indignity of the North Augusta dispensary after the State prohibition law goes into effect. He said unless something of the kind is done North Augusta dispensary bottles will be littering the streets of Augusta, and the institution will cause the city people trouble than anything in the whole community.

"The opinion was entertained that a toll can be charged on the North Augusta Bridge unless it is also charged on the Centre street bridge, but certain of the members of council believe that only exemption on the North Augusta bridge is the free traffic of street cars being interfered with.

"It is Mayor Dunbar's idea to charge a toll of 2 or 2 1/2 cents each way for each person using the North Augusta bridge; allowing all vehicles free use of the bridge. This would mean that passengers on the street cars could go over free, by paying the street car company ten cents fare; that buggies or persons could be driven over the bridge without paying anything, but the people in the buggies or wagons would have to pay a toll for themselves.

"It was generally believed that this can be done, but the city attorney will take the matter up at once and make a report to council. It is understood that if this should not be possible council will find some other way to block the free use of dispensary liquor in Augusta, and cut off the expected trade of that institution.

"Mr. Bothwell suggested, during the course of the debate, that if the city could find no other way around the dispensary, the commissioner of public works could probably condemn the bridge and have it torn down."

## A Close Call.

On the arrival at Selma, Ala., a passenger train on the Southern Road from Birmingham, one day last week the mail agent opened the car door and threw out a bundle, there fell out a half-pound stick of dynamite, which, fortunately, did not explode. If the dynamite had exploded, the concussion would have been great enough to have wrecked the depot and killed a large number of the people who were at the station, as well as wrecked a great number of houses in the vicinity.

## Fatal Practical Joke.

At Memphis, Tenn., carrying out a mock lynching Willie Gordon, a 16-year-old negro, was hoisted to a shaft at a local manufacturing concern by several companions. Before he could be released his clothing caught in a belt and his head and arms severed from his shoulders. Several of the participants in the affair, all of whom were negroes, were arrested, on charges of involuntary manslaughter.

## CAUSES SENSATION

**Fall of Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General.**

The Withdrawal of Southern Patronage From His Disposal Stirs Up Hungry Bays.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Post says from Alexandria to El Paso there will be a sensation among Federal officeholders who have been part of the plans of Frank R. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General, when they learn that Mr. Hitchcock has been practically deposed by the administration as postoffice dispenser in the South and that the work of handling appointments down there has passed directly into the hands of Postmaster General Meyer, whose loyalty to the President is not questioned.

The President's displeasure with Mr. Hitchcock is now too well known for anybody to doubt. It is a political history. So far no move has been made by the administration to hint that the resignation of the assistant postmaster general is desired. Whether Mr. Hitchcock will retire before the hint is given or whether he will remain in office are matters for the future to determine.

Shorn, however, of the tremendous prestige and power he had as sole dispenser of Southern postoffice patronage Mr. Hitchcock will no longer be the figure in the South that he was. It is predicted that every plan he made in the South will quickly fall to pieces as the officeholding rats desert the ship he placed on the political seas. If that came to pass, the most curious assortment of politics ever seen.

When George B. Cortelyou became Postmaster General, he placed Mr. Hitchcock in charge of the Southern patronage. Mr. Hitchcock had been thoroughly familiar with the situation in the South from the time he resigned as chief clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor to go with Mr. Cortelyou in the management of the 1904 campaign. It was his duty in that campaign to learn all about the Southern leaders and their methods of business.

In no time he found out that they will rally around the pie counter quicker than around a gospel meeting or a good card game. He played them accordingly. In less than three years he formed them into an organization that played bold politics. On the surface the organization shouted for Roosevelt for President. Under the surface it was for Secretary Cortelyou for President. Even in the national committee it worked with the precision of a trained regiment in opposition to everything that the Taft people wanted.

The president heard many stories about the combine. For a long time he remained in doubt. He believed Mr. Hitchcock to be one of the greatest living third termers. He could not conceive it possible that there was any other motive back of the work of the Assistant Postmaster General. Every bit of gossip that came to him he mixed it with plenty of salt. At last he saw that under the third term guise Secretary Taft's head was being cracked at the rate of fifty times a day and the Cortelyou boom was becoming a power in the land. What followed every intelligent man now knows.

What is to follow may be conjectured. In the only cases that have arisen in the South in the last few weeks, Postmaster General Meyer has personally handled them. The Anniston, Ala., case was one of these. In that case the recommendation of the men who have been playing with Mr. Hitchcock was turned down and the recommendation of a new power in the State was accepted. In two Georgia appointments about which there is a fight in the Senate, Mr. Meyer is personally in charge.

These are the officers at Toconao and Coconos both of which have been tied by women. Until these appointments came up Mr. Meyer had not bothered with this work and did not desire to do it. From now on he will handle it exclusively. Mr. Hitchcock received a tip about ten days ago to turn over Southern appointments to the Postmaster General.

It is understood that the White House does not give any credence to a story that an anti-Roosevelt combine has been formed in the Senate to hold together the Hitchcock coalition by refusing to confirm appointments that may be made by the President that are contrary to the plans of the coalition.

## Run Down by Train.

A long distance telephone message from Enoree says Frank Alverson, a white man, 55 years old, was fatally injured there late Wednesday afternoon by being run down by a passenger train on the Charleston & Western Carolina Railroad. Physicians say he can not recover. He has a wife and several children.

## Too Much Boozing.

News has just reached Pensacola, Fla., of the killing of the other night at Argyle, Fla., of G. A. Wood by his friend, Alexander Anderson. It is said the two men had been drinking and while talking together Anderson drew a revolver and shot Wood. Anderson was later placed under arrest. The next morning Anderson said that he knew nothing of the shooting. Both men are prominently connected in that section.

## A Thieving Officer.

A dispatch from Kaniapoo, B. C., says that Capt. D. L. Keller, alias L. Smith, a United States army officer of Reno, Nev., was arrested there Friday night, charged with having stolen a bank check from the United States postmaster's office at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and afterward having filled it in for \$92,500.

## RASPS TEDDY.

**Senator Tillman Takes President Roosevelt to Task and**

## HITS RIGHT AND LEFT.

He Hurls Sharp Times at "That's Another Lie" Cortelyou, and Says the President is Too Careless With Words and Too Careful of Handcuffs.—Gives His Idea of the Panic and Its Effect.

Senator Tillman one day last week in the Senate spoke of his resolutions directing an investigation of the recent bond issues and clearing house certificates, but he took occasion to comment on a good many matters concerning the financial affairs of the country.

"I must confess I have not studied finance very much from the books," began Mr. Tillman apologetically, "my own labors in that direction having been confined to my own expenses."

Mr. Tillman said he did not know whether the criticism of the chairman of the house committee on banking and currency (Mr. Fowler) had caused the secretary of the treasury to halt in the issuance of bonds, but a change of plans seems to have been made and he had not been able to learn how much of the proposed bond issue had been put out.

He expressed the opinion that the secretary had violated the spirit of the law, if he had not violated the law itself.

"If we are not in the midst of a panic, we are in the midst of a chill produced by the danger of a panic," declared Mr. Tillman.

The treasury, he said, has dumped its money in Wall Street, and the country has praised the patriotism of J. Pierpont Morgan "in aiding the country to get a grip on itself and not let everybody go crazy and precipitate further loss and horrors on the country."

"Here is a published interview with the president by Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, in which the president is alleged to have said that if he was responsible for the panic he was glad of it as it had brought to view the rotten conditions of the country's finances, he said:

"I fear that Mr. Dahlman is in immediate danger of joining the Ananias Club. Perhaps somebody will use the telephone and find out about that."

He said that he would not worry about the panic, but he found so many facts connecting the treasury department, even the senate and the house of representatives, with Wall Street, that he was obliged to recognize them, especially as the farmer, the cotton planter and the manufacturer were affected. He said he wanted to know who struck "Billy Patterson."

He spoke of the manner in which the financial stringency has operated.

"And," he added, "the president says he is proud of it. I cannot believe he said it. He has said many things lacking discretion, but I do not believe he is so callous as to feel any pleasure in the condition of paralysis which confronts us. I believe he is a patriot though he has perhaps shown it badly at times."

The senator held aloft a banking house certificate, and in a loud voice called upon the senate to look at it.

"Here is a specimen," he declared. "Look like what you call Confederate money—shin plaster—and yet they are issued by National Banks. Look at it! I am going to have it engraved if it can be done without destroying it and put in the Congressional Record. But I don't propose to have it destroyed and lose a dollar just to enlighten you on the currency."

He wanted only good greenbacks, and in rasping tones, speaking of the necessity of money, he said: "You will have to go to the bonnyard if you can't get it."

As between the "shin plasters," in the form of clearing house certificates and greenbacks, he said he would prefer greenbacks based on railroad bonds, although they were in his opinion filled with water.

He was, he said, daily in receipt of letters from papers who think they know all about the currency and have schemes for currency reform. "But I don't even read them," he said.

It had been alleged he said, that the bonds recently issued had not been sold to the highest bidders and he read a newspaper copy of a letter by Mr. Sherman, of New York, saying he had bid 100 1/2 on \$50,000 of the bonds, but had not received any of them, although they had been sold as low as \$102. The committee on finance, he added, could find out whether that is true.

The comptrollers of the currency, he said, are so complaisant and polite while they are in office that "almost every one of them has graduated into the presidency of a bank."

Turn on the Hand Cuffs.

The officials about the president, he said, go out and join the kings of finance. "The president turns on the hand-cuffs when he finds somebody stealing." He goes to the country and makes speeches and destroys the confidence of the people, but we do not find him putting anybody in prison.

He referred to a resolution he had introduced in the senate a year ago for an inquiry in to the failure of the bank of which John R. Walsh, of Chicago, was president, but a year and a half had gone by before the trial had begun. As Walsh is under trial, he said he would not comment further on that subject. He had on Saturday telegraphed the district

## THE CAUSE UNKNOWN.

**Another Coal Mine Disaster Near Birmingham, Ala.**

Forty-Two Bodies Taken From the Mine and Twenty-Six Are Known to Have Escaped.

Not since the disaster at Virginia Mines north of there, two years ago, has there occurred such a catastrophe as the explosion which took place in Mine No. 1 of the Yolande Coal and Coke Company at Yolande, Ala., just before daylight on Monday morning. It is estimated that sixty people perished in the mine.

The explosion is now known to have occurred in either the fifth or sixth right e.ances. All of the bodies have been recovered from these entrances and some of them were so horribly mutilated that identification is almost impossible. Up to 8 o'clock Tuesday night forty-two bodies had been taken from the mine.

A total of 26 men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion made their escape. Among these were Steve Stofko, a Scotchman. He was far down the slope in the fourth lift when the explosion occurred in the sixth right.

One negro of the original party escaped through a dog hole from the air passage into the main entrance and escaped. The other five are now huddled together in death in the air passage and the rescue parties have so far been unable to reach them.

Negoes were the greatest sufferers from the disaster as less than a third of the victims are white. In the scene of desolation there is one boy who is rejecting anybody go crazy and precipitate further loss and horrors on the country."

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## THEY GOT TOO HOT.

**Congressmen Williams and DeArmond Have a Fight.**

Democratic Congressmen Meet in a Personal Encounter on the Floor of the House.

The spirit of rivalry that for five years has alternately smoldered and blazed between John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, leader of the minority, and David D. DeArmond, of Missouri, leader of the minority, culminated in a fist fight Friday on the floor of the House.

The blows of Representative DeArmond caused blood to flow down the face of Representative Williams, and only the forcible interference of friends cut the combat short. Mr. DeArmond bore away a scuffed nose.

The immediate cause of the fight was the passing of the lie by DeArmond to Mr. Williams, resulting of a complaint by the former that the minority leader had broken faith in "burying" Representative Booher, of Missouri, by recommending his assignment by Speaker Cannon to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

According to the statements of the participants Mr. Williams defended his action by declaring that he had been told by Mr. Booher's colleague, Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, that the committee assigned would be satisfactory to Mr. Booher.

Mr. DeArmond bluntly questioned the truth of the statement, and after the failure of an effort on his part to transfer the scene of impending battle Williams struck DeArmond in the face with his closed fist.

The exciting incident will not be set down in the official records of the 60th Congress, for the House had been some minutes adjourned when the first blow was struck. But there was no lack of witnesses.

The organization of the House had been completed by the announcement of the Speaker's assignments of members to committees, the Republican committeemen having been selected by the Speaker and the Democratic by Mr. Williams.

Groups of Representatives were scattered over the floor, discussing the appointments, the causes, perhaps, behind them and the effects, maybe, to follow. In the overlooking galleries loitered a score or so of women and four times that many men, viewing the aftermath of an interesting session.

## MURDERED BY INDIANS.

**Twelve Mexicans Stripped and Shot to Death.**

Information which has just reached Nogales, Ariz., tells of the frightful murder of 12 men by a band of 150 Yaqui Indians, 45 miles southeast of Magdalena, state of Sonora, Mexico, last Wednesday. P. J. McIntyre and a party of mining men of this section have arrived from the scene where they viewed the remains of the murdered men.

The Yaquis captured the party of 13 men. Among the number was Jose Fernandez, son of President Fernandez of the town of Cuicuilco and owner of the Mesca plantation, where the killing occurred. The others were Mexican laborers on the ranch and some Cananea miners looking for work.

One American was among the number, but he was rescued by men who told him that they were Americans. The remaining 12 were stripped naked, stood up against trees and shot through the head. A band of Yaquis is reported to be on the warpath.

## KILLED BY AUTO.

**Major Curry, United States Army, Meets Violent Death.**

Major M. B. Curry, Paymaster of the Department of the Gulf, was killed in Atlanta Wednesday night by being thrown from an automobile while on his way to the terminal station to catch a train for Macon.

Major Curry had been visiting the home of Dr. William Carnes and was being driven to the station by the doctor. When the machine reached the end of the Washington street viaduct, Dr. Carnes failed to turn in time to avoid a collision with the railing guarding an under-pass entrance.

The shock threw Major Curry to the street. He was quickly moved to a hospital, but died an hour later from concussion of the brain. Dr. Carnes escaped injury. Major Curry was a son in law of United States Senator Bacon, and a well-known Georgian.

## MEAN THIEVES.

**Robbed the Corner Stone of a Baptist Church.**

When the masons engaged in the building of the new Amity Baptist Church in New York arrived at the site of the church for work they discovered that thieves had looted the corner stone which was laid the May before, and had carried off the contents of the copper box, which had been placed in the hollow of the stone and covered with four courses of brick.

## Must Be Crazy.

At Budgetport, Conn., Thomas McCann, deliberately set fire to the house in which his wife lay bedridden. Their daughter rushed through the smoke and flames and carried her mother to safety. Both women were slightly burned and nearly suffocated. They will recover. McCann later gave himself up to the police, saying the house was his and he had a right to burn it. His family refused to leave the house, he said, and he was trying to smoke them out.

## A MINE HORROR.

**Over Two Hundred Men Sent to Their Doom.**

## ONLY ONE ESCAPED.

Terrible Explosion in Darr Coal Mine at Jacob's Creek Near Pittsburgh.

A Celebration in the Greek Church Saved Scores Who Would Have Been in the Mine If They Had Not Been at Church.

An explosion of gas in the Darr mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, located at Jacob's Creek, Va., Thursday entombed between 200 and 250 miners, and there is scarcely a ray of hope that a single one of them will be taken from the mines alive. Partially wrecked buildings in the vicinity of the mine and the condition of the few bodies found early in the rescue work indicate an explosion of such terrific force that it seems impossible that any one could have survived it.

This is the third mine disaster since the first of the month in the veins of the bituminous coal underlying Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia for the Naomi mine, near Fayette City, and the two mines at Monongah, West Virginia, in which the earlier explosion happened, are in the same belt as the local workings. Thursday's catastrophe sweeps the number of victims of deadly mine gas for the nineteen days of December to between 550 to 600.

That this disaster does not equal or even surpass in loss of life and attendant horrors the one in West Virginia is due to the devotion to church duties of a considerable number of the miners. In observance of the church festival many of the four hundred or more men regularly employed at the mine did not go to work that morning. Those who escaped through this reason are members of the Greek church and they suspended work to celebrate St. Nicholas Day.

As was the case at Monongah, the explosion followed a brief shut down the Darr mine having been closed Tuesday and Wednesday before the explosion. It was 11.30 o'clock when the tenth trip of loaded cars had been brought out to the tipple and there came an awful rumbling sound followed immediately by a loud report and a concussion that shook nearby buildings and was felt within a radius of several miles. At the same time there came out of the mouth of the mine an immense cloud of dense smoke and dust that floated across the Youghiogheny River.

Intuitively every one in the vicinity knew what had happened and all started for the one place the mouth of the mine. The river separates the mine and the homes of many of the miners, so that only a portion of those who started for the scene were able to reach it, there being some facilities for crossing the stream. To those who could not cross the water the smoke and dust told a story of seething flames back in the workings and from this source came reports that were persistent until late in the day that the mine was burning.

The ventilating fans were kept in operating almost without interruption, however, the power plant having withstood the force of the explosion, and the rescuers have found no fire at any place in the mine. As far as is known only one man who went to work Thursday morning escaped. Joseph Mapleton, a pumpier, emerged from one of the summers shortly after the explosion. He had left the part of the mine where most of the men were working and was on his way to the engine room for oil.

"I was near entry 21," said he, "when I heard an awful rumbling. I started towards the entry, but the next instant I was blinded and for a little time I did not know anything. Then I got to the side entry and worked my way out." Mapleton was somewhat cut and bruised, but later returned to the mine and joined the rescuing parties.

William Kelvington, superintendent of the mine was not in the mine when the accident occurred and he quickly organized rescuing parties, starting one force of twenty-five men with reliefs at short intervals in the main entry and a similar force at a side entry. It is hoped to reach the greater part of the victims through the latter.

So far little trouble has been encountered on account of the gas or lack of air by the rescuers. While the officials and the rescuers have only the faintest hope that any of the men may be living, all work is being carried on upon the theory that some may have found places of safety and every point of the workings will be explored.

The main office of the company is in Pittsburgh and immediately upon the receipt of news of the explosion the officials hurried to the mine and are leading and directing the rescue work.

About 1,500 feet from the mouth of the mine a heavy fall of roof was encountered by the rescuers. It is believed that most of the men will be found nearly a mile and a half from this point. How long it will require to remove enough of the fallen roof to open a passage to these remote workings can only be conjectured as it depends on how frequent these falls are met with. It is hoped from the progress made up to this time, however, that the farther rescue will be reached early. There are several side entries, through which it is expected some of the men will be reached. Mrs. John Campbell, wife

## CALHOUN ELECTION.

**New County Gets Large Majority of Those Who Voted.**

Many Opposed Could Not Vote Because Their Voting Place Was Outside the Territory.

The vote for the formation of Calhoun County took place on Tuesday with the following result in Orangeburg County:

Precinct	For.	Against.
Cameron	69	23
Advance	45	74
St. Matthews	214	2
Fort Motte	47	0
Lone Star	26	0
Caw Caw	98	2
Total	559	101

It will be seen that the total vote in Orangeburg County for is 559 and against 101.

Add these two together and they make the entire vote in Orangeburg County 660.

As it takes a two thirds vote to win, the opposition to the formation of the new county only had to poll 120 more votes to defeat it. It is estimated that there are 80 voters in the territory whose voting precincts were left out of the limits of the proposed new county who would have voted against it had any place been provided at which they could vote.

Count in these 80 disfranchised voters on the side of the opposition, and we have 187 votes against the new county. It would then take only forty more votes to make 221, which would have defeated it.

It is said that twice that number of voters, who are opposed to the new county, refrained from voting, as they considered the fight hopeless with such a large number of the opponents of the new county disfranchised by its advocates running its lines as they did.

There were other irregularities in the election that will likely be carried to the courts for settlement. In ordering the election Gov. Ansel says in his proclamation that all qualified electors within the proposed area shall be allowed to vote upon said question, those favoring the proposed new county to vote "Yes" and those opposed to vote "No."

The Governor further says: "That the Commissioners of State and County Elections of the Counties of Orangeburg and Lexington respectively shall make all necessary arrangements for holding said election, shall appoint managers and do all other things necessary for holding said election; that the County Supervisors of the said counties respectively shall have prepared printed tickets and furnish same to the Commissioners of Election to be sent out to the Managers of Election for the use of the voters."

There was only one poll in Lexington County and the vote at that was 47 for and 12 against. It required a change of only eight votes there to defeat the new county. The State says Mr. R. H. Welch, of Columbia, attorney for the new county people, was on hand at the Lexington precinct. Why this Columbia lawyer should be at the polls is not stated. The State says "it is said by those who came to Columbia last evening that at Red Store, the only precinct in Lexington, there were scenes which reminded one of